

MEDICAL.

MANY A LIFE

HAS been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Pills. Travelers by land or sea are liable to constipation or other derangements of the stomach and bowels which, if neglected, lead to serious and often fatal consequences. The most sure means of correcting these evils is the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. The prudent sailing-master would so soon go to sea without his chronometer as without a supply of these Pills. Though prompt and energetic in operation, Ayer's Pills leave no ill effects; they are purely vegetable and sugar-coated; the safest medicine for old and young, at home or abroad.

"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which at last became so severe that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and soon the bowels recovered their natural and regular action, so that now I am in

Excellent

health."—Mrs. C. E. Clark, Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

"I regard Ayer's Pills as one of the most reliable general remedies of our times. They have been in use in my family for affecting a purgative, and have given unvarying satisfaction. I have used them myself, and can vouch for their efficacy in colds and light fevers."—W. R. Woodson, Fort Worth, Texas.

"For several years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than upon anything else in the medicine chest, to regulate my bowels and those of the ship's crew. These Pills are not severe, but very effective, both safe and pleasant to take—qualities which must make them valued by the public."—Jules Hauel, Perfumer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

Postel's Elegant

Has been run out of the market quotations, but not out of the market. On July 19th we unloaded a car load of "Elegant," and before the sun went down it was all distributed—then not enough to meet half the demand. Prominence in the market report was a strong endorsement, but a more effective one is the consumers' verdict—"Postel's Elegant" flour is the best we can find and we will have no other, if it can be had." This explains the small excess in price—it takes every cent of the price to produce the superior qualities of "Elegant," which lovers of good eating are rapidly finding out. Just as soon as the weather clears up so the new wheat crop can be moved, the Postel Mill Company will start both their large mills, and be able to supply this market all their grades in sufficient quantity to meet the increasing demand. We can furnish these goods to merchants in small quantities from our store or in car loads lots shipped direct from the mill.

BRUNNER & BROWDER,
Sole Agent Postel Mill Co.,
Atlanta, Ga.

If Wise, Ask Yourself

WHY Should you Suffer with Indigestion? Should Dyspepsia be Endured? Should you Contests with Disease? (Take any Foolish Risks?)

when you can put your Stomach in first-class order and keep it so, with

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

A Purely Vegetable Compound, without mercury or any other injurious mineral.

WHY Have a Congested & Enlarged Liver? Suffer with Nausea and Biliousness? Invite Jaundice, Chills, and Malaria? Not Remove all Liver Trouble?

when you can command the most powerful agent Nature has given for treating the Liver and restoring its function, by asking or sending for a box of

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 Cts. per box; 8 boxes for \$1.00; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philad'l'a.

HUTCHISON & BRO.

PHARMACISTS.

14 Whitehall Street,

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article of medical and drug store use. A full line of hair brushes, cloth brushes, nail brushes, tooth brushes, combs, soaps, extracts and other articles too numerous to mention. We invite a careful inspection of our stock before buying. In the patent medicine line we give a few sample prices:

S. S. S., large size..... \$1.00

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Lubin's Extracts..... 40

Lemon Elixir..... 40

Warner's Safe Cure..... 40

Laxomine..... 75

Magnolia Balm..... 75

Hoo's Sarsaparilla..... 40

Hornford's Acid Phosphate..... 40

We buy all goods for cash, and give our customers a corresponding price. We deliver goods within the city. Remember the place.

HUTCHISON & BRO.

No. 14 Whitehall Street.

The finest handkerchief extant on the market is \$1.00.

Two Ross 75 cents a bottle. Sold by

HUTCHISON & BRO.

No. 14 Whitehall Street.

IN CLOSE QUARTERS.**THE MAN WHO HAS EIGHT LIVING WIVES.**

The Scoundrel Who Deceived Miss Lizzie Hall, in Griffin, Believed to have Been Located in New York.

From the New York World:

A. Bentley Worthington, high priest of Christian Science and husband of Mrs. Plunkett-Worthington, the wife of the former editor of the International Magazine of Christian Science, otherwise known as General A. B. Ward, alias Arlington Buckingham Wadsworth, king of dead beats and husband of eight living wives, is in a very tight place just now. He knows that he has been found out, and, according to Mrs. Plunkett-Worthington's statement, is now a prisoner in his own room, where he hopes to be safe from his former "friends," whose female relatives he was in the habit of marrying.

Worthington, as he calls himself since his arrival in New York last February, when, he says, he declined the Berlin consul-generalship rather than desert the good cause of Christian science, was seen yesterday by three persons only. One of them is Mrs. Plunkett-Worthington, who is said to be his legal wife, and who has induced him to remain in confinement and wait till the storm has abated; the second is his barber, who gave him a clean shave at his residence, No. 13 West Forty-second street, yesterday morning. Worthington, not daring to show his face in the street, and a third person, son of a prominent physician, who saw him peering from behind the window screens at his residence. Worthington knows that he is being watched, and he is trying not to be seen. Just exactly why he should keep in hiding, when, according to his own statement, he is not wanted by Ward, nor Wadsworth, nor Wood, nor anybody else who ever did anything wrong, cannot be explained.

Two gentlemen called to see Worthington yesterday, but neither was admitted to his presence. He sent word he was too busy and could not see anybody. He claimed to be preparing the August number of his magazine, consisting of warlike news in his desk, which is in the back office of No. 42 on the first floor, he remained upstairs all day.

One man who had known Samuel Oakley Crawford when he went to school in Saenger, N. Y., where his parents lived at the time, thought that Crawford and Worthington were the same. He called at the Plunkett-Worthington home, but was not admitted.

The other gentleman who had known A. B. Wadsworth in the far west thought that the description given of Worthington was the same as that of his old friend Wadsworth. He too called at the Plunkett-Worthington home, and had to leave the house after being assured by Mr. Worthington's clerk that his master was too busy to see him.

"I would be willing to bet almost anything in this world against nothing that the Bentley Worthington, who married Mrs. Plunkett on the novel plan a few months ago, is Major Hiram C. Wadsworth, a notorious浪子, a beautiful young lady in Griffin, Ga., a few years ago, deserted her, but not without first cheating her out of her money."

The above statement was made yesterday by Mr. G. C. Stewart, former resident of Griffin, Ga., who lives now at No. 435 Lafayette avenue, Atlanta. Mr. Stewart, who has written exclusively in the "The World" Monday, he became convinced that he knew the man. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Stewart called at the residence of Mr. John J. Plunkett, the former husband of Mrs. Mary Plunkett-Worthington, at No. 12 West Forty-second street. Mr. Stewart said he was positive that Worthington and Major Wood were the same person. Mr. Stewart had a photograph of the major in his possession and showed it to Mr. Plunkett.

"This is a perfect picture of my wife's husband," said Mr. Plunkett. "Major Wood wore a mustache while Mr. Worthington shaved."

"The man Wood is a scoundrel, I never heard of him," said Mr. Stewart. "He is a forger, a thief, a gambler and a coward. I remember well when he came to our town in Georgia in the fall of 1885. He claimed to be an invalid with lung troubles."

"Always the lungs," interrupted Mr. Plunkett, "he can bleed from the lungs to perfection."

"He called himself Major Horace Oakley Wood, and said that he came from Massachusetts. He always dressed in the latest fashion and was very agreeable. He became a member of the principal clubs, and was even elected captain of a military company. His manner was that of the only son of one of the best citizens of the place. On the evening of August 31, 1886, they were married in grand style. Mr. Hill, who owned a large amount of valuable real estate, made his daughter a present of some lands on the day before the marriage took place. Shortly after the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. Wood left Griffin on a European bridal trip. The following day, September 1st, they arrived in Atlanta, Ga., and there they remained for a few days. While in Atlanta Wood made his wife ask for a loan on her property in Griffin. The papers were drawn up and forwarded to my office in Griffin. A private letter to the wife, which she signed, called me "Dear George," accompanied the document. He wrote that he wished to have the matter kept quiet, as it might put him in a bad light, and said that his wife had insisted upon drawing the money, as she claimed that her husband was not what he ought to be and that she wished to have him removed from the place."

"The loan was made and the money forwarded to London. When the deed was filed Mr. Hill became furious, but his noble son-in-law managed to cool him down upon his return from Europe three months later. Major Wood had a son, Horace, and the boy had a fine grand style. Mr. Griffin, the major's father-in-law, owned a building in the city which had been occupied at one time as a bank. In the spring of 1887 Wood got up a scheme to organize a bank in Griffin, of which he was to be the president. Mr. Hill furnished the building and a number of prominent men in the town subscribed. One man, who was to be the cashier, advanced \$2,000, another \$4,000, and so on. Mrs. Wood had relatives in Atlanta, Ga., who were connected with the national bank of that city. He told his wife that he was \$5,000 short, and asked her to go to Atlanta and get it from her relatives. The woman was dismayed and was told that she could receive the money provided she would receive her father's indorsement to a check for that amount. Mrs. Wood returned to Griffin and reported to her husband. The check was made out by the major, who told his wife that he would take it in person to the law office of Mr. Wood, and when he did so, he was refused. The faithful and unsuspecting lady took the check to Atlanta again, had it cashed, and upon her return to Griffin handed her husband \$5,000. That occurred in June, 1887. That same evening Wood gathered in all the money, amounting to about \$15,000, and disappeared."

Therefore be it resolved, That we, Fort Buffington alliance, ask each sub-alliance in Cherokee and Forsyth counties, interested in said warehouse, to meet in mass meeting at Canton, Ga., July 30th, to make provision for the same.

Whereas, seeing the necessity of a warehouse at Canton, Ga., to store our present cotton crop.

Therefore be it resolved, That we, Fort Buffington alliance, ask each sub-alliance in Cherokee and Forsyth counties, interested in said warehouse, to meet in mass meeting at Canton, Ga., July 30th, to make provision for the same.

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia find immediate relief by using Angostura Bitters, of Dr. J. G. B. Siebert & Sons. Ask your druggist.

We buy all goods for cash, and give our customers a corresponding price. We deliver goods within the city. Remember the place.

HUTCHISON & BRO.

No. 14 Whitehall Street.

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article of medical and drug store use. A full line of hair brushes, cloth brushes, nail brushes, tooth brushes, combs, soaps, extracts and other articles too numerous to mention. We invite a careful inspection of our stock before buying. In the patent medicine line we give a few sample prices:

S. S. S., large size..... \$1.00

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NORWOOD TALKS

ABOUT THE CRAZY NEGROES OF LIBERTY COUNTY.

The Daring Andacity of Edward James—Arresting the Dudes—The People in a Terrible State of Excitement.

Ex-Congressman Norwood has returned from Liberty County, the seat of the self-appointed Christ. A more complete demoralization among the negroes of the county could hardly be brought about by any disaster, he said. He was informed that the story of the terrible and brutal murder of the negro child was true. Seven of the leaders of the James families have been arrested. Mr. Norwood said that he was informed that four more had been arrested. Since Bell, the white man, had been out of the county James claimed to be the Christ. He said that the negroes were everywhere, and the negroes fall down at his feet and worship him, as they did Bell. He holds meetings every day at a place near the headwaters of Mr. George W. Watson, before the war, but now unoccupied except by a few negroes. At these meetings they go through their voodoo practices, which, Mr. Norwood says, are shocking to civilization and to common decency. The negro James made a most horrible exposure of himself. On one occasion, a brother of James and another man, named Sam Carter, went down to the camping ground to induce James to leave there, "god negro" indignantly refused to do so and struck Carter. The two men clinched and the followers of James set upon Carter and beat him unmercifully. They stabbed him in the thigh and cut his legs from the knee down below the calf. Carter was also struck on the head with a brick, which inflicted a wound that Dr. Hendon pronounces very dangerous.

Mr. Norwood said that he understood from negroes who were present at this camping ground that James ordered his followers to throw away their money, and they put it in bags and threw it away. Mr. Norwood saw a negro who found some of the money, and exhibited a bag with \$10 or \$20 in silver. Numbers of other negroes have found bags containing money which was cast away. James claims that he is God himself. He says that before Bell's spirit entered him it was seated on the gate post of his house, and he has been possessed of it. He told the negroes that they had no use for money, and that if they wanted anything all they had to do was to go to the stores and get it. On Monday Mr. Norwood said warrants were issued for the arrest of seven of the would-be murderers of Carter, and they were arrested. It is understood that one of the number is Edward James. The sheriff and his posse returned with four more of the negroes yesterday afternoon.

The religious craze among them is unabated," said Mr. Norwood. "They are as wild and unreasonable as they were under the teachings of Dabney Bell." The extent of the craze, he said, may be imagined when they readily accept the declaration of negro who has been reared among them, and whom they have known all their lives, that he is God. James is a justice of the peace, and last Friday his court was to have been held, but when he was called to dismiss the cases, he said that there is no necessity for any courts now, as he was going to lead the people to Canaan very soon. Many believe that James has recently become insane, not on the subject of this religious delusion, but that he lost his mind before this took possession of him, and yet the negroes believe that he is God himself. Mr. Norwood said that he believes that the arrest of the leaders of the crowd will have a decided effect, according to his leadership, and that the craze may be broken up. The negroes have been selling at a great sacrifice what little possessions they had. They have been idle for two months. Their crops have gone to ruin, and it will be a season soon when it is impossible to reach anything to eat, yet they have got to live, and at somebody's expense. Necessity and hunger, it is predicted, will drive them to the commission of many crimes unless they are checked at an early day.

The Griffin News is responsible for the report that the administrators on the estate of the late A. J. White, while ransacking among his papers last Monday, found a package containing \$6,000 in cash. Deceased was at one time president of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad, and when his death occurred at Milner, Ga., few months since he was thought to be insolvent.

Dr. Crockett reports a singular case in Worth county. About a week ago he was called to attend a negro woman who had been bitten by a rattlesnake, and had fainted. She had the most violent convulsions, during which she had to be held, and would foam at the mouth, and bite and snap at those who held her, but the most careful inquiries failed to ascertain that she had been bitten by anything, and if she had been bitten at all she had either forgotten it, or would not tell it. Despite all the doctor's efforts, she grew rapidly worse, until she died in the most violent convulsions.

Sheriff Maxwell, of Oglethorpe, has gone to Greenville, S. C., after Wiley Warren, a negro who murdered another negro on the plantation of Harry Hill over two years ago. Mr. Maxwell has been tracing Wiley ever since the murder was committed and lately he spotted him and caused his arrest. It is likely that Oglethorpe will have a hanging after October court.

Mr. T. W. Harvey, of Putnam, under the will of his brother, Mr. E. Harvey, will receive one-sixth of the property. The balance will be equally divided between twenty-four nephews and nieces of the testator. What the estate is worth is not yet definitely known. It is quoted all along from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

There is still a cry for houses in Ringgold. The big crop is an enormous one in Brooks county.

The Etwall Ice company is shipping large quantities of ice now.

The Hamilton Journal says that bell worms and caterpillars have made their appearance.

Among the recent additions to the growing town of Unadilla, is an elegant eighteen-room hotel.

W. H. Smith, colored, of Carrollton, is seventy-nine years old, has been married four times and is the father of forty-one children.

Troup factory at LaGrange will add \$17,500 worth of machinery during the summer to its already complete outfit. The mills are doing well.

Coffee county can boast of a smart boy. Eli Pafford, nine years old, son of Mr. M. A. Pafford, read 1,290 chapters in the Bible in three weeks' time.

Professor N. T. Pirkle, of Cumming, received through the mail last week two Italian queen bees. They came from Alabama and cost him six dollars.

The Western Baptist association contributes between \$3,000 and \$4,000 annually for missionary work in the state.

Joe Dunn, of Texas, is out visiting his father, Mr. B. Dunn, of Dogwood, Catawba county. Joe is one of Catawba's boys that went west and made good.

The gins of Watkinston believe in competition. Three large gin houses are being fitted up, and one of the proprietors says that he expects to gain at least 1,000 bags of cotton this season.

Rev. A. P. Jones and daughter of LaGrange, after spending a short while with relatives in Cartersville, went to Tate Springs to spend while Mr. Jones designs making his home in Bartow county.

Mr. Thomas A. Armond attended the meeting of the colored voters in Cartersville last Saturday, and had with him the bill, and the book that he carried through the war.

Last Monday evening, J. W. Penly, of near Menlo, killed a large mink-skin rat, and which weighed five pounds. He only killed the mate to this a short time previously.

In blasting at the lime works near Cartersville last week an opening was made into a cave that had never developed into a mammoth affair. Mr. H. H. Jackson, a spiceman of Cartersville from the cave, and a lime-boat rowed with a long pole made a perfect imprint of veins and other vegetable matter on its bottom.

Mr. Bob Bowen, son of Mr. M. J. Bowen, was discovered in the Choctaw river in the county, on last Tuesday evening. He was bathing in company with some other little boys at the shoals, where the stream current of the river bore him down, and he was drowning before the necessary assistance could reach him. The body was afterwards recovered near Hancock's mill.

Irwin and Worth counties joined hands to get up a fireless elopement a few days since. Jesse, son of Mr. W. H. Irwin, of Irwin, and Estelle, became enamored of the charms of a girl, one of Mr. Barrie Shivers, who lives in northwest Irwin. The course of true love did not run smooth, however, in this instance, for the old proverbs says it does, owing to the fact that he was not looking favorably upon the match. Of course this only had the usual effect.

This action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is popular, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

house and, having arranged the affair before hand, drove up to the gate, took his sweetheart into the buggy with him and drove over to Squire Royal's, who lives nearby, and had the knot tied before the old folks found it out. When the men returned the old folks found it out. When the men returned and two boys shouldered their guns and followed, swearing vengeance. They overtook the young man at the house of one of his relatives, and were so much enraged that they shot him, and caused them out of the premises. Friends interceded and prevented bloodshed. The young couple ate now living unmolested.

Mr. A. J. Heard, of Trout, is the owner of a mica-cutting factory. One year ago he had a harness on her until a few months ago, but under the skillful training of Mr. George Robinson, she has become a most astonishing speed, and can now trot her mule on a level track double her former speed. She has a long stride, and the prettiest movement possible, and has a bottom that will carry her far.

He holds meetings every day at a place near the headwaters of Mr. George W. Watson, before the war, but now unoccupied except by a few negroes. At these meetings they go through their voodoo practices, which, Mr. Norwood says, are shocking to civilization and to common decency. The negro James made a most horrible exposure of himself. On one occasion, a brother of James and another man, named Sam Carter, went down to the camping ground to induce James to leave there, "god negro" indignantly refused to do so and struck Carter. The two men clinched and the followers of James set upon Carter and beat him unmercifully. They stabbed him in the thigh and cut his legs from the knee down below the calf. Carter was also struck on the head with a brick, which inflicted a wound that Dr. Hendon pronounces very dangerous.

Mr. Mike Daly somewhat hasty in his actions.

MACON, Ga., July 26.—[Special.]—Justice J. S. Avant, of south Macon, and Mr. Mike Daly, a well-known citizen of that ballwick, and a man of considerable property, are laboring under the embarrassment of having to face a warrant charging them with the malicious destruction of a dead, and they will be prosecuted under section 4005 of the code, which makes such an offense punishable by sentence in the penitentiary from one to four years.

The case creates considerable interest. The facts are these:

On August 9, 1888, Mr. Mike Daly executed a man to a negro woman named Tamara, who was a peach tree, a negro woman living on an adjoining lot claimed that the peach tree was on her land, and forbade Tamara to take peaches off of it, but Tamara continued to pull the fruit, considering the owner of the tree to be Tamara's neighbor. Her took out a peace warrant in Avant's name against Tamara, and Tamara was required to pay \$3.00, the costs of the case, and give bond. Tamara, however, continued to pull peaches, and her neighbor this time took out a warrant in Avant's court for trespass. Tamara did not answer to the warrant, and the justice issued her \$7.50. Tamara demurred to paying the amount, and Deputy Sheriff H. C. Carter threatened to put her in jail if she didn't pay.

Justice Avant and Mr. Daly, so it is alleged, then instructed Tamara to bring to them the deed executed to her by Daly on August 9, 1888. Tamara got the deed from Justice Ellison in which he had left the instrument in trust, but before allowing it to leave his care, the shrewd Ellison took a copy of the deed in the presence of Mr. W. W. Chapman.

When Tamara carried the deed to Justice Avant and Daly, Mr. Daly said the deed was no account, and he tore it up and gave Tamara another, and the two of them signed it. The original deed had never been recorded. When Tamara carried the new deed bearing date July 22nd, 1888, to Justice Ellison he compared it with the copy of the original deed, and found that the dimensions of the lot in the old deed had been so changed in the new deed that the ground containing the peach tree had been cut out of Tamara's lot and the cost of Avant's deed was added to that of the new.

The dimensions of the property in the old deed were as follows: North 142 feet; south 123 feet; east 151 feet; west 171 feet. The dimensions in the new deed are: North 203 feet; south 151 feet; east 146 feet; west 123 feet.

The affair has created a sensation in south Macon, where it leaked out today.

IT IS SUPERINTENDENT CALLOWAY.

The County Commissioners Elect a New Manager of Roff Home.

MACON, Ga., July 26.—[Special.]—Bibb county has awaited with interest and curiosity the result of today's meeting of the county commissioners for the election of a superintendent for the institution, receiving \$10,000 in cash. Deceased was at one time president of the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad, and when his death occurred at Milner, Ga., few months since he was thought to be insolvent.

When a negro woman was found to have been bitten by a rattlesnake, and had fainted, Dr. C. C. Callaway, a model farmer of Bibb county, was the lucky man. He is said to be well qualified in every respect for the place, and will manage Roff home most excellently. The board of county commissioners will meet at the home next Thursday, take an inventory of the property, and then elect a superintendent.

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THE WEALTH OF FORSYTH.

A Cross-Eyed Mullah Who Has Wonderful Power.

DAWSON, Ga., July 25.—[Special.]—In one of the prominent stores of Dawson which faces the business thoroughfare of the town there has existed for several months a business of great violence of a doubtful nature and still prevails in an enlightened community. Before the door swings a sign which reminds every passer-by that there is to be found "The Indian Doctor." A stranger entering is greeted by a cross-eyed mulatto, who has been the principal attendant of the establishment, but has it not the merit of being the last. Two weeks ago he told a CONSTITUTION reporter that he had served three years in the Georgia chain-gang. He shot a man named Belote in Jacksonville, Fla., at the same time he shot Woodward.

There is a record for him now as an escaped convict. In Dawson he is well known and is always a welcome visitor. He has left for the city of Atlanta, and is said to be a regular at the gambling houses there.

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THE TAX DIGEST SHOWS A LARGE INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR.

CUMMING, Ga., July 26.—[Special.]—The tax digest for 1888 shows a large increase. The total footing for the county last year was \$1,380,421, this year it runs up to \$1,417,084, an increase of 36,663. There are this year 1,727 males over 21 years of age who pay poll tax, or three more than last year.

In every district and in every branch, the increase has been marked.

CHATTANOOGA COUNTY.

SUMMERTOWN, Tenn., July 26.—[Special.]—The assessment of this county foots up \$2,053,308, being an increase over last year of \$106,317. This increase in the value of the taxable property of the county is very flattering to the assessors.

THE ATKINSON BILL INDEED.

As the session began in Savannah on May 29th, Mr. George Hill was standing in the aisle of the church, with his hands clasped behind his back, and was looking intently at the speaker. He was a tall, thin man, dressed in a dark suit, and had a very serious expression on his face.

Mr. Hill, who is a member of the Georgia House of Representatives, was addressing the members of the legislature.

He said that he had been asked to speak on the bill, and that he had agreed to do so.

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52 A YEAR.

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 27, 1889.

Phases of the Negro Problem.

Our readers have been kept advised from time to time of the remarkable developments of barbarism that have been taking place among the negroes in Liberty county and in other sections of the state.

These negroes are not less civilized than the average negroes in the country districts of the south. The white people of Liberty county have long been noted for their piety, their refinement, and their attainments. They are descended from Puritan stock, and from the settlement at Midway have sprung some of the most distinguished men of the country. Statesmen, soldiers, lawyers and literary men have come out of Liberty, and there is no reason to believe that the negroes there are any more ignorant than the average of their race in any part of the south. If they are, it is not because they were left to themselves as slaves, but it is because they have deliberately relapsed into barbarism.

Never were there more fortunate bondsmen than those that fell to the care and keeping of the pious and refined Puritan families of Liberty. Their spiritual as well as their temporal welfare was looked after most assiduously, and, although the negroes then largely outnumbered the whites, as they outnumber them now, the missionary temper of the white people of Liberty did not permit the blacks to suffer for lack of religious teaching.

But what is the result? Not many weeks ago a white man from Ohio made his appearance in Liberty county, and he was at once hailed as a Messiah by the blacks, who left their work and followed him about the country. This man, who is as crazy as a loon, told the negroes that on the 16th of August he and his followers would ascend to heaven. On the strength of this, the blacks left their work by the hundred and followed him about the country. Labor was demoralized, and the negroes were so wrought on by their superstition and their religious fanaticism that the white people feared the worst.

Finally the Ohio crank was captured and lodged in the lunatic asylum, but no sooner had he disappeared than his place was taken up by a negro justice of the peace named Edward James. This negro went into a trance, and when he awoke he announced that the spirit of Dupont Bell had entered his body, and that henceforth he was to be the leader. This statement was accepted as true by Bell's followers, and they flocked after James, who, at last, accounts, was going through Liberty county demoralizing the blacks and raising pandemonium.

No sooner had James announced that he was Christ than he stripped off his clothes and carried on his work unembarrassed by garments of any kind. To his principal disciples he gave the right to set up harems, and he himself has in his train a number of concubines. Children have been sacrificed by his orders, and a number of negroes have been beaten to death under the pretense that they were possessed of devils. Where this outburst of fanaticism will end no one knows.

These manifestations and developments are but a part of the negro problem with which our republican friends deal so lightly and flippantly. They are only a few of the results that grow out of a situation bristling with dangers that are by no means of a political nature.

Two Opposing Decisions.

A recent pension decision in the case of one A. L. Ranke will not hold water. Ranke disabled himself by putting a lighted pipe in his pocket. The federal officials hold that it is not a part of a soldier's duty to smoke, and that it is gross carelessness for a man to put a lighted pipe in his pocket.

This ruling is contrary to precedent. The St. Louis Republic recalls the case of John P. Davis, a hospital nurse, who attempted to steal brandy, but took aconite by mistake, and disabled himself. Davis got his pension because it was held that he was in the line of his duty when he was engaged in simple recreation, and was not violating a positive military rule.

Undoubtedly Ranke, when he smoked and put a hot pipe in his pocket, was sticking to duty as closely as Davis when he tried to sample the hospital brandy and got aconite by mistake. If it was right to pension Davis it is right to pension Ranke.

In the interest of other smokers and tipplers among the federal veterans it is important that this matter should be made clear. Will the pension bureau in future follow the precedent in the Ranke case, or the one in the Davis case?

Queer Business Methods.

Some of the newspapers are discussing a strange case reported from New York. No names are given, but that does not matter.

It seems that a solid manufacturing firm of high standing sent out circulars to their customers announcing that they would be compelled to suspend payments, and promising a statement of assets and liabilities.

This intelligence was a surprise to business circles, and everybody wondered how the unfortunate manufacturers had become involved. Two days later the supposed bankrupts sent out another circular stating that they had just won \$600,000 on the turf, and would pay their creditors in full, and continue their business.

The supposition is that these solid business men had become insolvent through gambling, and in a moment of desperation had made a bold venture and recovered their losses. They followed the example of the fellow who, when his eyes were scratched out by the briars, jumped into the patch and scratched them in again.

It is to be regretted that the story has been made public. Too many business men already have the speculative or gambling

fever. Some poor fellow who is on the verge of a financial crash will be tempted by the big luck of the New Yorkers to follow their example. He will lose his last dollar, and then blow out his brains. Business men should let gambling alone.

Education and Labor.

Several important conventions representing the interest of education and labor have been in session this summer.

There never was a time in this country when education commanded such general attention, and there never was a time when labor was such a power in the land.

Much of the unhappiness in this world is the result of the antagonism between these two great interests. Labor complains that education causes men to despise toil and seek light occupations. Education, on the other hand, complains that labor is unreasonably prejudiced and indifferent.

Until we reconcile education and labor neither will do its perfect work. The child of wealth and luxury must be taught from the primary school to the university that labor, hard work as well as brain work, is honorable; that it feeds us all, produces everything, builds up the substantial part of civilization, and is animated by a sense of duty, a clear intelligence and a sound morality that ennobles its toilers and places them in this republic upon a plane of equality with the more favored sons of fortune. The poor man's child, condemned by unfavorable circumstances to a life of hard work, should be taught that education will brighten the gloom of his poverty, lighten his tasks, quicken every faculty and impulse, and make life worth living.

Education and labor must respect and help each other, join hands and work together, or that worst of evils will come about—the division of society into classes and masses, distrustful, unsympathetic and hostile.

This is one great phase in the educational and labor problems. The best way to make education popular and general is to make the scholar and the artisan both understand that each admires and respects the other's skill, and would willingly acquire his information and his methods. When men come to this understanding education will sit up all night to do something for the interests of labor, while labor will go down into its pockets and cheerfully help build school houses and colleges.

Deal Justly With the Teachers.

The point is made by a prominent public school official that our teachers have to wait too long for their salaries.

In consequence of a defect in the law, or a hitch somewhere, the school fund makes its way to the teachers very tardily, and in fact about a year behind time. In the rural districts the teachers are compelled to have their money, and they sell their contracts at a discount of about twenty per cent.

This is all wrong. A system should be adopted under which the school salaries can be paid quarterly. The teachers are very poorly paid at best, and they need every dollar of their money, and are entitled to it when it is due.

A NEW YORK policeman has preferred charges against a woman who attempted to stab him with a hair-pin. But for his stentorian efforts to escape, she would probably have bruised him with her bangs.

THE ENQUIRER hints that fifty innocent papers are inscribed by allusions to "Cincinnati paper." Such sensitiveness is truly American.

A "HEAVENLY FOOT SOCIETY" has been organized in China. It is not a rival of the "Breeding Doves of Zion" organized by the negroes of Savannah several years ago.

The politicians want to run Colonel Charles H. Taylor, of the Globe, for mayor of Boston. Evidently there is a conspiracy on foot to break down the Globe.

The English people are of the opinion that Russell Harrison is a prince. A more astute race than the English it would be hard to find.

ANOTHER expedition to search for the north pole has been organized. The pole will not be found in time to be utilized during the summer.

The Cincinnati Enquirer thinks the house of representatives will investigate Corporal Tanner. This is a piece of western humor.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES says: "The Florida Times Union classes George D. Prentiss as a 'kind of a scoundrel of the last generation.' But Prentiss was born in a school, taught school, read law, and edited newspapers in Connecticut until he was twenty-seven years old. He was twenty-nine when he became editor of the Louisville Journal. His poetry may be set down to the credit of Kentucky (bourbon) inspiration; but he was in no sense a Kentuckian."

TERRELL STORIES are told of the starving miners at Bradwood, Illinois. It is said that dead horses have been eaten, and children may be seen with their hard, dry skin clinging to the bones of their faces.

A PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENT says of ex-Minister George H. Pendleton: "He is now traveling with his daughters about the health resorts of Europe, and hopes to return to America this fall, but he will never again appear in public life. His friends reluctantly confess that he is threatened with insanity. His daughters are devoting themselves to him, consoling him, and he is to be watched and cared for by an attendant who is obliged to be with him at all times. His decline is due to the shock given him by the death of his wife, who was killed in a runaway accident in which he was abroad."

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PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

HAWKINS.—The Western Journalist says that Colonel Willis H. Hawkins, of the Washington Post, will take a position on a London daily.

MEREDITH.—George Meredith is writing a novel to be called "The Romance of Journalism."

RANDALL.—Hon. Samuel J. Randall is again ill.

SMILEY.—Rev. J. M. Smiley, of Shipensburg, Pa., has received seventy-five cents with interest from a person who defrauded him twenty-seven years ago.

SHERMAN.—General Sherman says that New York is the place for the great world's exposition in 1892.

RANDALL.—James R. Randall finds time to write some interesting letters to the Augusta Evening News.

MOORE.—Editor Moore has laid his plans three separate times for a trip to Europe, but the trip is still in the future.

only preached a half dozen sermons. He was received back into the Methodist church about three months ago."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Branch Colleges.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25, 1889.—Editors Constitution: Upon reading the remarks of Dr. Nunnally and Dr. Cantier in your issue of the 23d made before the legislature, it occurred to me that the branch colleges were argued against in a way that they little deserve. Of the many things that could be said in their favor, not one illustration was given. As one of the first teachers in the first branch college that was inaugurated in the state, I propose with your permission, to show that they in no way conflict with the views of the Emory or Mercer. The branch colleges reach a class of young men, who if they were not given the advantages of their open doors, it is safe to say, would never reach the three colleges. To go to these colleges is far off from the branch college in no way diminishes the annual number of students. The branch colleges attract students from the section of country they live in, if even the branch college had never gone to them. I doubt if the idea was originally in the minds of the founders of the branch colleges that they would become feeders to the university. The fifteen branch colleges that were established in the branch colleges with not one any day or term from the attendance at the higher colleges, for the young man who has secured his certificate, "fails to go to the university and good for nothing," fails to go to the university and good for nothing. The branch colleges reach a class of young men who if they were not given the advantages of their open doors, it is safe to say, would never reach the three colleges. To go to these colleges is far off from the branch college in no way diminishes the annual number of students. The branch colleges attract students from the section of country they live in, if even the branch college had never gone to them. I doubt if the idea was originally in the minds of the founders of the branch colleges that they would become feeders to the university. 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MANY AMENDMENTS:

THE SUBSTITUTE LEASE BILL IS TO BE PATCHED UP CONSIDERABLY.

The Bill is the Main Topic of Discussion in Legislative Circles—The Betterments Question is Troubling Some Wise Men—Some Proposed Amendments.

The Western and Atlantic bill, the special order for next Tuesday, is the leading topic of discussion in legislative circles.

The substitute bill is itself a coat of many colors. The original bill, No. 65, was saved off and added to until nothing but the caption was left to identify it.

Now, the substitute bill is to be patched and re-patched. Several members of the committee are at work on amendments for it, and the discussion in the house, beginning Tuesday, will probably take up the remainder of the week.

Even Chairman Franklin, who did more work than any other member of the committee to get the substitute bill in shape, said yesterday:

"Section 3 will have to be amended. The trouble is simply that the section guarantees that the road shall be in as good condition over a year from now as it is today. The question of betterments is concerned in that, and the state can't afford to guarantee such thing."

"What will you suggest about it?"

"I don't know exactly. I am at work on that now, and will be from now until Tuesday. We may go back to the corresponding terms of the original bill, and advertise without any such guarantee. Certain it is though, that the section must be changed."

Mr. O'Neill said further:

"I shall introduce an amendment that only so much of the bill be leased as is absolutely necessary for the operation of the road. That will help confine the betterment question of the future, if it does not avoid it altogether."

"What do you propose doing with the other realty?"

"Sell it and help pay the state's debt."

"What about the third section?"

"It will have to be changed. The state can't guarantee that at the expiration of the present lease the road will be in as good condition as it is now."

Mr. Atkinson of Covington, says:

"I am in favor of selling everything but the reality. Sell the rolling stock—lease the road."

Mr. O'Neill's amendment is an important one, and will probably be adopted. It provides for the sale of the rolling stock, and retains the bonds and award the lease. This does away with the middle men in the present bill, and relieves the responsibility directly upon the legislature. The idea is one that meets with general favor.

"There is a public demand," said a prominent member of the house, "not on the committee, "that this should be done. The people generally are distrustful of these boards. They were never satisfied with that feature in the awarding of the present lease. They want their immediate representatives to be responsible for the lease. That amendment, I think, will certainly be adopted."

"I am going to submit a minority report on the bill."

"How do you propose to amend it?"

"First, that the road shall not be leased to a competitive system, nor to any corporation controlling a competitive system; and that the entire Georgia corporation composed of Georgia shall be given the preference over one composed of foreign capitalists.

"In the second place, section 3 must be amended so as to avoid a declaration to the rights of the present lessees, and not commit the state to a particular system, but by means of that she will be able to do it."

The amendment proposed by Mr. Simmons is an important one—a midway course between that proposed in the substitute bill and that proposed by Mr. O'Neill, as to who shall examine the bids and award the lease. The bill provides that the bid be determined by the governor, comptroller-general, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney-general, president of the senate and speaker of the house. Mr. O'Neill says it should be done by the legislature.

"It strikes me," said Mr. Simmons, "that as this is a purely business one, it could be left to the legislature to amend the bill, and the legislature for that special purpose. Say make up the commission of the governor, as the bids will require his official signature, the attorney-general to determine the legality of the bids, an experienced railroad man and two good business men, the last three to be elected by the legislature, and the remaining two to be often regarded as 'ringers' while a majority of the board being elected by the legislature, the members of which are more directly responsible to the people, no such accusation could be made against it."

Mr. West, of Marietta, said yesterday:

"I still insist that the amendment that the lease shall be for not less than fifty years, it's better for the state, as a business proposition, and it takes the matter out of politics."

"I am with O'Neill in his amendment to have the legislature, and not an intermediate board, award the lease. The people want it done that way."

Mr. Oliver said:

"Sections 1 and 3 ought to be amended. I won't talk further about it for publication now, but I shall propose to amend those sections."

Mr. Felton is disposed to stand by the substitute bill as it comes from the committee.

"I will not offer a single amendment," said he. "I don't see how we can improve section 3."

Mr. Lacy is with Dr. Felton in this:

"The road ought to be offered in its present condition."

Mr. Lawson is with Mr. Dr. Lacy.

"Section 3, in consideration of these unsettled claims between the state and lessee, is to satisfy a form as we could make it."

And Mr. Hart is with Judge Lawson. Mr. Hart is the author of section 3 in the substitute bill, and is satisfied with the bill as it is.

Mr. Bell is not so well satisfied with the present bill.

"That guarantee in the third section won't do," said he. "The lessee could come forward at the expiration of the lease, and say, 'We were not allowed to exercise our discretion in the matter of removing betterments, and were forced to keep the road in as good condition as it was when we received it, as it happened to be, on the day that the bill was passed.' Your legislature found the road in magnificent condition one day, and commanded us to keep it in just that condition until the expiration of the lease." That won't do, he said.

"I am heartily in favor of having the legislature deal with the matter direct. Let them award the lease. I think that public sentiment is unmistakably on that line, and the idea is a just one."

"I think the lease should not be for less than fifteen or more than twenty years."

"The Louisianna and Nashville and the Central conjointly. That would be my guess at it."

Another proposition, not referred to in the present bill, concerns the Western and Atlantic property in Chattooga county.

"The property," said another member of the committee, "is used for a freight and switch yard. It is in a good portion of the town, and could easily be sold—leaving the freight office and right of way—for \$500,000. The freight yards could be located further from the center of the town. This would be just as convenient for the business of the road, and the transfer would not be the same \$400,000. The people of Chattanooga are hostile to the Western and Atlantic because it was not done before."

Mr. Patterson, of Bibb, has an important amendment.

"I think," said he, "that the better policy is to sell the road. One of the most seductive features of the lease bill is in the provision that half the income shall go to the common schools. If the road is to be leased, with that consideration as an argument in favor of the lease, it would be half the income that should go to the common schools. I shall amend the bill by providing that four-fifths of the income goes to the common school fund."

A Woman's Reformatory Home.

One of the most important bills introduced this week, and the only one of its kind this session, was read the first time yesterday.

Mr. Bell, of Forsyth, introduces it by request.

The bill asks for an appropriation of \$10,-

000 for a woman's reformatory home. The building of the home is to be under the direction of three commissioners appointed by the governor, and the home, after completion, to be under the control of five matrons appointed by the governor. Every inmate of the home is to be engaged in some industrial pursuit during her stay there, the proceeds of such labor to help pay the general expenses of the home. It is prescribed that certain times shall be allotted for the study of the Bible. If, in the judgement of a majority of the board of matrons, a woman be confirmed in her reformation she shall be released and returned to the society of her friends.

In case the home should fail to accomplish the purposes for which it was intended, the property is to revert to the state.

Uncle Ben's Bill.

Uncle Ben Dugger introduced a bill of general interest yesterday.

It provides that, for the protection of cattle and stock, all railroads doing business in Georgia shall fence in their lines with two fences, one on each side of the track, except

where cattle are injured through neglect of the railroad to comply with this, the road shall be liable to the owner for double the amount of actual damage.

For the Old Soldiers.

Mr. Montgomery, of Marion, introduced a bill yesterday "to exempt from road duty in this state all persons who enlisted in the military service of the confederate states, or of the state, during the civil war."

The term "road duty" includes street tax.

The Senate.

The senate is not done with the Blair bill resolution after all. Senator Gilson secured a reconsideration of the indefinite postponement of the resolution of committal and got it recommitted to the committee on common schools.

Probably the most important business of the session was the report of the special committee appointed at the last session to examine the books of account of the state bank.

The report, a summary of which is given below, shows that the committee performed its duty with laborious and painstaking care with a view to remediating whatever defects it might find in the system of keeping of the state's accounts and managing its finances, and their several bills to accomplish this result are summarized in the list of new senatorial bills introduced by Senator Bartlett of the committee.

The suspicious bond referred to has, doubtless, been reported, for the treasurer has for some time refused to pay the interest on it, but it is a matter evidently worthy of investigation. The report pays handsome tribute to the treasurer and comptroller-general. ***

Senator Massengale was somewhat disappointed to find that his bill of reading bonds had only received eighteen votes; but as there were only twenty-four senators present, he says the bill will pass by a handsome majority in a full senate. He will move for a reconsideration when there is a good attendance.

The senate reconsidered its action in regard to a joint session for the election of a Judge of the Fulton circuit court, and voted to adjourn until August 1 to 1 P.M., to consider it on the action of the house.

After reading a number of house bills and passing others over a second reading, the senate adjourned till 1 P.M. on Monday.

Bills Passed.

BY THE SENATE.

A bill to reflect the name of W. H. Barnes of the Thomas County in his honor and the ability for arms and accoutrements burned in the Thomas conflagration.

The bill to include Jamaica ginger, intoxicating liquors and demerara wine in the list of beverages for which a 100% license is charged in Wayne county.

A bill to allow grand juries to examine witnesses under oath in criminal trials, a departure of which is unknown, as is done by coroner's juries; the witnesses to be called in a similar manner.

A game law for Quinton county.

To abolish the office of commissioners of roads and revenue of Forsyth county. Passed.

To incorporate the Cumming and Warsaw Rail-road company.

To amend the bill incorporating the Dalton Short Line Railroad company, to allow the building of a branch road from near Baseline's bank to Sopchoppy, and to extend the main line to the coast of Florida, and also to allow said corporation to construct and operate a telegraph line along and upon the right of way of the road. Passed by double sub-subs.

To amend the act establishing a new charter for the town of Camilla. Passed.

To repeal an act fixing the salaries of treasurer of State and auditor.

To change name of the Manufacturers' Insurance Mutual Ad society to Manu'facturers' Mutual Fire Insurance company, and to amend the charter of the same.

To incorporate the town of Parrott, in Terrell county. Passed.

To incorporate the Georgia Pharmaceutical association.

To amend the charter of the town of Cairo, in Thomas county. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of cotton in the seed in Georgia between August 15 and December 15, in quantities less than 500 pounds. Passed.

They Love Their Lager.

A Colored Beer Club Wants Recognition by the Police.

A negro beer club is the latest addition to Atlanta's social organizations.

The club, which has for its aim and object the purchase of beer on Sunday afternoon, anticipates a large membership.

For this reason W. H. Cuthright called on Chief Connolly yesterday for permission to meet at Thomas Collier's place on Walker street on Sunday afternoon. He wanted the chief to give the club police protection against dead beats and swindlers.

The chief informed the applicant for guzzling beer, and said he could not grant a permit.

He told him to go to the sheriff's office and to make application to the sheriff's province and to make him pay the price of sale to the treasurer General judiciary.

The chief will fix the number of journals of the house and senate which will be printed at 500 copies a month to make it the duty of the state library to receive one copy of each journal and each member of the general assembly, and the same to be kept in the state library, at least twenty-five copies. Passed.

A bill to prohibit the exchange of worthless assets from a receiver's estate. Passed.

To incorporate the Cumming and Warsaw Rail-road company.

To amend the bill incorporating the Dalton Short Line Railroad company, to allow the building of a branch road from near Baseline's bank to Sopchoppy, and to extend the main line to the coast of Florida, and also to allow said corporation to construct and operate a telegraph line along and upon the right of way of the road. Passed by double sub-subs.

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A joint resolution by Senator Julian for the sale by the government within thirty days of the state and other funds or property of the state, to the state library to be used for the benefit of the state library.

Mr. Flynt of Talladega—To prohibit the sale of alcohol in Georgia.

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Mr

UP AT CHAUTAUQUA.

THE WORK OF ONE DAY AT THAT RESORT.

Lectures and Musical Features of Yesterday's Programme—The Day at the Peabody Institute—Today's Programme.

Yesterday's attendance at Chautauqua was a flattering assurance of the rapidly increasing interest felt in the exercises and entertainments given at this great institution. There was a larger crowd yesterday from the city than has heretofore attended, and the visitors from a distance are rapidly increasing.

North and South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida are well represented by some of the most cultured people of these respective states. Of course Georgia is abundantly represented, and every one who is there, or has been there, is loud in praise of this noble institution.

Yesterday morning was devoted to a concert at 10 o'clock and a lecture by Professor Currell at 11. At 3 o'clock Dr. Kelly delivered a most excellent lecture on "Dissertationalism; Its Uses and Abuses." At 5 o'clock Mrs. R. Murdoch Hollingshead finished her series of lectures, and notwithstanding the terrible rain-storm that prevailed, she had a large and exceedingly appreciative audience. The lectures by Prof. Currell and Dr. Kelly received unstinted praise and are calculated to do an immense amount of good.

At 8 a.m. Dean Alfred A. Wright, who is undoubtedly the most profound and popular lecturer on the platform of today, delivered a lecture on "The Scientific Study of the Bible," which was certainly one of the finest productions ever heard in Atlanta.

The programme for to-day is very fine, and should be attended by all of Atlanta. It is as follows:

PROGRAMME FOR SATURDAY, JULY 27.
10 a.m.—Chorus class—Prof. D. C. McAllister, Minister Institute—Dean Alfred A. Wright, Lecture on "The Scientific Study of the Bible," S. Curran, Lecture on "Rev. C. H. Strickland, D. D., Nashville, Tenn.—"Lord Buddha."
2:30 p.m.—Musical entertainment—Weber band, 3:30 p.m.—Singing class—Glaister and humorous reading—Prof. Mark B. Neal.

4 p.m.—Assembly—Bible study—Dean Alfred A. Wright.
5:30 p.m.—J. S. C. round table.

7:30 p.m.—Illumination of the grounds.

8 p.m.—Concert—The Assembly chorus and the Weber band.

Peabody Institute.

Mr. Looney very greatly delighted his audience by his lecture on "Grammatical Analysis."

Mr. Evans continued his series of interesting lectures on "Primary Numbers." No live teacher who hears them can fail to be benefited.

"Uses and Abuses of Map Drawing" was the subject of the next talk. Mr. Ashmore handled the subject with great interest.

Mr. Branson contributed very much to the pleasure of those present by delivering another one of his earnest lectures.

Major Slaton, under the head of physical training, pleading eloquently for improved school houses and better school furniture. This is a vital question and if the people of the state could have heard this lecture it would certainly result in great good.

The principles of percentage, as applied to the practical business affairs of life, were sought to be simplified and impressed upon the teachers by Mr. Woodall.

An essay on "The Novel as a Work of Art," was read by Miss Irene. This was one of the most sparkling, brilliant productions ever read on the Chautauqua grounds. The reading was almost faultless.

The lecturers in their work show no disposition to advertise themselves, but seem to be earnestly striving to do good. They have evidently been successfully studying the best methods of teaching.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH GEORGIA.

A Big Time at Lawrenceville on Tuesday Last.

On Tuesday last the Thirty-fifth Georgia regiment held its reunion at Lawrenceville with the Forty-second Georgia regiment.

There were ninety-nine survivors present, and the occasion was made most enjoyable.

Captain W. T. Irvine, of Floyd county, was appointed historian of the regiment, with a committee consisting of members from each company in the regiment, to assist him in collecting and compiling all the data concerning the history of the regiment.

The old officers who have held their positions for five years were re-elected, follows: Captain T. W. Latham, of Fairburn, president; J. L. McElvane, of Gwinnett county, vice-president; Captain E. M. Roberts, secretary and treasurer.

It was resolved that Fairburn should be the next place of holding the reunion, the date to be July 23d, 1890.

The local committee of arrangements for the next reunion appointed: Captain T. W. Latham and Mr. Joel B. Smith.

On motion a resolution was passed to appoint a committee, composed of Captain T. W. Latham, Captain E. M. Roberts, Captain N. C. Cass and Mr. Henry W. Thomas, to meet the committee of the Confederate Veterans association, consisting of members from each company in the regiment, to assist him in collecting and compiling all the data concerning the history of the regiment.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCH REPAIRING!

A large force of skilled workmen and all modern machinery gives us superior facilities in this line. Send watches for repairs by express at our expense.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,
JEWELERS.



THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
We do no claim to furnish the cheapest material, cheapest labor, or to be cheap and commonplace in any particular. There is nothing cheap about us. We buy and sell, and offer the best and most afford and deal in only the best. Mantles, Starts, Interior and Exterior blinds in every kind of wood, are our specialty. We keep also a first-class stock of Hardwood Lumber at low prices.

GEORGE S. MAY & CO.,
141 West Mitchell Street.

DON'T DELAY!

Your Eyes Are Growing Worse Every Day.

You Should Have Some New Glasses.

You Should Have the Best!

WE KEEP THAT KIND.

There are no better made than ours. Come once and see how much we can help your eyes.

Julius R. Watts & Co.,

Jewlers and Opticians,

57 Whitehall St.

E. A. MASSA,
MANUFACTURE OF

CONDIMENTS,

FLAVORING EXTRACTS,
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
FRENCH MUSTARD, HORSE RADISH,
TOMATO CATEUP, SALAD DRESSINGS

DEALER AND PACKER OF

Olives, Olive Oil, Capers, &c., &c.

No. 5, N. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate.

I have for sale a nice room brick cottage with gas, water and bath room, one block from new capitol.

A splendid 7 room cottage with water, gas, etc. close in on Wheat street.

An elegant brick residence on Luckie street, near in Large house and fine lot on Walton street.

A three story house on Peachtree street.

7 room cottage on Church street.

4 large tracts that can be sub-divided. Money in them.

Beautiful 29 acre tract at Clifton on Georgia R. R. Large lot in grove on West Peachtree street.

Vacant and improved property in the pretty little town of West End, street car, schools, churches, brick sidewalks, paved streets and clean houses.

Vacant and improved property near E. T. Va. and Ga. railroad shops.

6 beautiful lots east on Marietta st., near Haiman's place factors.

If you want to buy or sell come in and talk with me. If your rent business is needing prompt, careful attention bring it in and my agents will give you the best advice. I have my rent department well regulated and systematized and give special attention to that department.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball house.

Wall street.

8p

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing

ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENTS

For Sidewalks, Cellar, Stable and Brewery Floors

COAL TAR CONCRETE

For Sidewalks, Filling Basements, Etc.

TWO and THREE-PLY READY ROOFING.

The roofs Repaired and Painted.

WATER PROOF BUILDING PAPERS.

Christ Alba a Sure Preventive of Moths.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE.

S. L. FOSTER & CO.

62 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

—THE—

Weather Report.

INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA:

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Indica-

tion for tomorrow:

Rain. Rain, stationary temperature

southwesterly winds on the coast variable in the interior.

LOCAL FORECAST:

The weather to day (July 27) in ATLANTA and vicinity promises thunder storms, with rain, followed by fair and slightly cooler weather.

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.

GOULD BUILDING,
ATLANTA, Ga., July 26.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-five meridian time—at each place.

COTTON BELT BULLETIN.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-five meridian time.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

WEATHER.

Wind.

Direction.

Velocity.

Temperature.

Pressure.

Humidity.

Cloudiness.

Cloudiness.